Matthew Beaman

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1794. [N° 1702.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

European Intelligence.

VIENNA, August 20.

IT is said that the payment of the interest upon the capitals invested in our funds by the States of the Austrian Netherlands is stopped till further orders.

Prince Philip of Lichtenstine has found means to escape from his prison in France, and is arrived at that capital, to the great joy of his family.

The reason why the states of the Austrian Netherlands were so anxious about the vessels stopped by the Prince de Cobourg was, that they contained not only their private papers, but their laws and privileges,

WARSAW, August 6.

The Russian troops have been beaten at Vilna. The Polish General has requestered all the money belonging to the Duke of Courland. The Polish army which acts in Prussia, has not been less successful. It has burnt Sierp. Ostrovitz and Visna are in its possession. The brave Poles have carried the entrenchments of Proinizka by assault. The Prussian rear guard has been cut to pieces by their cavalry, and the Prussian General could rally with difficulty the remainder of his forces to retreat to the heights. The Russian Gen. Reuf was killed in the action of Kolno. Another division of the Poles has thrown itself into Rotskamin.

They have outlawed the traitor Wieniswesxi, convicted of having given up Cracow for three thousand ducats.

COPENHAGEN, August 20.

Sweden and Denmark have demanded satisfaction of the Cabinet of London. The audacious pirates carrying the English flag, and encouraged by that Government, have a long time insulted the neutrality and independence of the North. Three ships have sailed to join the allied squadron in the sound, which with some ships of the line expected will form the best fleet ever seen in the Baltic.

September 6.

The instructions of the cabinet of St. James's arrived here yesterday, by the English post, by which the British men of war and privateers are ordered not to detain ships bound for France, and laden with corn and flour.

This measure puts the continuation of the good understanding between Denmark and England beyond all doubt. These dispositions have emoited upon our exchange, and every where, a great deal of joy and satisfaction.

It is said that the fleet anchoring in the outer Road is to be unrigged and put in harbour on the 16th inst. and the Swedish fleet will then return to Carlscrona.

STOCKHOLM, August 12.

The Russian Ambassador, Romanzow, has delivered to the Swedish Minister the declaration of the Cabinet of Petersburgh, in answer to the demand made by the last to deliver up Armfeldt, provided he should seek an asylum in Russia. That the Court of Russia would act in this circumstance, as the Court of Sweden had done in the beginning of the present century, when it refused to deliver up some Russian Rebels, who had put themselves under their protection. The Russian Minister returned to Petersburg under pretext of arranging his affairs; but this retreat, so soon after the declaration which we are to make, has excited suspicions of an approaching rupture. The change in the Russian Ministry, by the dismission of Osterman and Bodboroke seems to confirm it. It is remarked, that the Swedish Minister has obtained of the Regent, leave of absence for a month.

HAMBRO, September 11.

Last week arrived in the river Elbe, the English frigate Iris, of 32 guns, having on board the third transport of English subsidies for the Court of Berlin, consisting of 225,000l. sterling in Spanish dollars.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

5 FRUCTIDOR, FRIDAY AUG. 22.

The Commander in Chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees to the Committee of Public Safety.

Head Quarters at Boulon, Aug. 15.

"*Citizen Representatives,*

"The army of the Western Pyrenees has proved, that if the French are terrible in attack, they are no less formidable in defence. For near three months the perfidious La Union was collecting all his forces to compel us to raise the blockade of Bellegarde and revictual the place. The repeated signals of distress hastened the execution of his plan. On the 13th August, at two in the morning, the Spanish army, augmented by the garrisons of the interior and a crowd of peasants and foreigners, formed a total of 50,000 men, appeared before the principal posts of our army. At the same instant our right and left were attacked, as well as the coast part of the neck of Banyuls. But it was at St. Laurent de la Monga, the possession of which would have facilitated their approach; it was on our right that they attempted in the greatest number to break through our line and cut off our communications. Twenty thousand men, under cover of the night, fell upon the camp of Terrade, occupied by the brigade of Lemoine, and upon two battalions of Chasseurs that defended the right of St. Laurent. The surprise and confusion inseparable from darkness, at first made some of our posts yield to superiority of numbers. The enemy even made themselves masters of some of our advanced batteries. The approach of day changed the face of the battle, one of the longest and most terrible that has been fought since the commencement of the war of liberty against tyranny.—The Spaniards, elated with some advantages, saw wrested from their hands victory, always faithful to our brothers in arms. The enemy however maintained their ground till noon, which was contested man to man. The bayonet, the sabre, fragments of rock thrown from the tops of the mountains, did justice on the violators of the capitulation of Collioure, and expiated in their blood the insults offered to the Republic. General Augereau ordered a decisive movement. Mirabel's brigade was directed to force with the bayonet the Spanish line on the heights of la Fonderie. This brigade joined three of General Lemoine's battalions in the defile which separates the Monga from the village of Terrade; marched towards this village to cut off the enemy; the rest of the division moved forward; the cry of war to death resounded through all the ranks; the Spaniards fled; they were stopped in their retreat by the troops of the brave Mirabel, who enraged at the loss of their leader, gave no quarter; they were taken in flank by the Chasseurs, and in front by the reserve of la Monga, they were beaten and pursued in every point. Soldiers clothed in red, are English in the eyes of the Republicans, and were cut to pieces. Weariness and want of day-light, put and end to the success of our arms. The Spaniards once more reaped nothing from their efforts, but shame, terror and defeat.

"According to General Augereau's report, the enemy left 2,500 men, among whom are a Quarter-Master General, and several Officers of rank, on the field of battle, 100 men only, the greater part foreigners, obtained their lives of some of our musquetteers, whose piety they moved. On our side we had about 600 men wounded, and we left 187 of our brothers in arms, among whom we have all to regret Gen. Mirabel, killed at the head of his brigade, which he had always conducted to victory. Such are the glorious events which signalised the right of the army. The left followed their example; repulsed the enemy; forced them to retreat in disorder, and took one piece of cannon. We were not less fortunate at the Neck des Freres, before Banyuls. The first battalion of Tarn, and the grenadiers of the Mouths of the Rhone, although pressed by superior forces, repulsed with the bayonet a debarkation supported by gun-boats, and also put to flight a column of the enemy that attacked by the heights. I shall not at present mention to you particular instances of valour and heroism of this memorable day. I am collecting them, and shall without delay present to the Convention the names of the warriors who have acquired the greatest right to the national gratitude. In the mean time I can with truth assure you, that the Rebublican officers and soldiers, vied with each other in courage and exertion, and that they have all deserved well of their country. Sauret and Augerau, Generals of Division, are wounded, but not dangerously.

Health and Fraternity!

DUGOMMIER."

BARRERE.—"Public gratitude calls upon us not to leave unrecompenced the services of General Mirabel.—He has always conducted his brigade to victory. This is a testimony rendered to him by the Commander in Chief and the Representatives of the People. On the 16th of August the third Spanish column was before his brigade; he received orders to break through it and to turn the troops who were attacking Gen. Lemoine's brigade; Mirabel saw the danger, but called by the interest of the Republic, he moved forward, broke thro' the enemy's column, and fell mortally wounded, in the shock. His death, served only to add to the energetic fury of his soldiers, whom the memory of their beloved General still commanded; they avenged his death and the Spaniards bit the dust. We propose to inscribe the name of Mirabel on the column of the Pantheon. Honours paid to the memory of patriots cannot corrupt those who are the object of them. With respect to the army, you will decree according to the honorable usage of the Republic, that it has deserved well of its country, and that the new proofs of its courage and patriotism shall be printed and sent instantly to the other armies of the Republic. It is you, Citizens, who by national encouragements, have encreased an hundred fold the courage of the troops, established and consolidated the Republic by arms, and organized it by laws."—Decreed amid loud applauses.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Bernard of Saintes, President.—A letter in English has just now been delivered to me; the translation, which was joined, announces, that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America sends a flag of colours, in order to be placed in the hall of the National Convention, on the side of the French colours.—It is brought by an officer of the United States.

The Convention orders him to be admitted. The American officer enters the bar amidst universal shouts of applauses; he carries a standard, the colours of which are the same as those of our standard of liberty, with the only difference that a blue field is interspersed with STARS.

He presented the two following pieces, which were read by a Secretary.

The Minister of the United States of America, to the President of the National Convention.

Paris, 23d Fructidor (Sept 11) the 2d year of the French Republic one and indivisible.

Citizen President, the Convention having decreed, that the colours of the American and French Republics should be united and stream together in the place of their fittings, as a testimony of the union and friendship which ought to subsist forever among the two nations, I thought that I could not better manifest the deep impression which this decree has made on me, and expects the thankful seniation of my constituents, than by procuring their colours to be carefully executed, and in offering them in the name of the American people to the Representatives of the French nation.

I have had them made in the form, lately described by Congress, and have entrusted them to Captain Barney, an officer of distinguished merit, who has rendered us great services by sea, during the wars of our Revolution.—He is charged to present and depose them on the spot which you shall judge proper to appoint for them. Accept, Citizen President, this standard, as a new pledge of the sensibility, with which the American people always receive the interest and friendship, which their good and brave allies give them;—as also of the pleasure and ardour with which they seize every opportunity of cementing and consolidating the union and good understanding between the two nations. (Applauded)

Speech of Captain BARNEY, bearer of the Colours.

Citizen President,

HAVING been directed by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to carry to the National Convention the flag demanded of him; the flag, under the auspices of which I had the honour to fight against our common enemy during the war which has assured our liberty and independence, I discharge this honorable duty, with the most lively satisfaction; and deliver it to you. Henceforth suspended on the side of that of the French Republic, it will become the symbol of the union which subsists between the two nations, and last I hope, as long as the freedom, which they have so bravely conquered, and so wisely consolidated.

N———, The citizen who has just spoke at the bar is one of the most distinguished Sea Officers of America. He has rendered great services to the liberty of his country, and he could render the same to the liberty of France. I demand that this observation be referred to the examination of the Committee of Public Safety, and the fraternal embrace be given to this brave officer.—(Applauded)

Several voices. The fraternal embrace. (Decreed.)

The officer went up with a flag to the chair of the President, and received the fraternal embrace amidst unanimous acclamations and applauses.

Mathieu. One of our colleagues in rendering homage to the talents and services of that officer, told you that he could be usefully employed by our Republic.—I second the reference of his observation to the Committee of Public Safety. (Decreed.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Empress of Russia has just published an edict, by which she prohibits the exportation of the following articles out of her extensive dominions under a severe penalty;

Gold and silver in ingots; also all kind of Russian coin and mint.

All Russian copper coin, as also all Russian Bank assignations.

Iron in pieces undrawn, called krestkinoe unwrought.

Skins, raw, dried, and salted.

Rags for the use of making paper.

Wool, Kalmuck, and Ogreaskian wool and of the new established pastoral, or breed of sheep, and all other Russian and foreign, except black sheep: as also raw, as well as sodden or boiled cow-hair, rein deer, and elk hair.

Yarn of clean hemp, and Cadilla.

The exportation of yarn will be permitted, whenever, on account of the encreased quantity, the price shall considerably fall in any part of the empire.

Beaver and otter-down.

The Empress has also published an edict, in which she invites Emigrants from all parts, to settle in the Western parts of her dominions, and promises upon her Imperial word, that such shall be protected in the full exercise of their religion, and their property secured to them and their heirs; and, as a further inducement, they will not be asked to serve in her armies, nor desired to pay any taxes for three years; and, if they choose, at the end of that period, to depart, they will be permitted to carry all their goods and money with them, if they do not like to dispose of them.

Sept. 15. The National Convention has abolished the Revolutionary Committees in the different Municipalities of France, and in future there is only to be one committee in the principal town of each district—Paris, which formerly contained 49 committees, is to have only 12, and half of the members is to be changed every three months.

Sept. 17. Government having at length discovered the fatal effects of exposing raw troops to the ravages of the West-India climate, have at length, we understand, prudently determined to despatch the new regiments to Gibraltar, and send the more seasoned troops from that garrison, as a reinforcement to Sir Charles Grey.

September 24.

The trials of the different persons now under confinement in the Tower and Newgate, some under a charge, and others suspicion of High Treason, will take place on or about the 14th of next month, at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey. The Council for the Crown, are, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Garrow. Tooke and Thelwall plead their causes themselves; but to take care of all

Matthews Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1794. [N° 1702.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

European Intelligence.

VIENNA, August 20.

IT is said that the payment of the interest upon the capitals invested in our funds by the States of the Austrian Netherlands is stopped till further orders.

Prince Philip of Lichtenstine has found means to escape from his prison in France, and is arrived at that capital, to the great joy of his family.

The reason why the states of the Austrian Netherlands were so anxious about the vessels stopped by the Prince de Cobourg was, that they contained not only their private papers, but their laws and privileges,

WARSAW, August 6.

The Russian troops have been beaten at Vilna. The Polish General has requestered all the money belonging to the Duke of Courland. The Polish army which acts in Prussia, has not been less successful. It has burnt Steip. Ostrovitz and Visna are in its possession. The brave Poles have carried the entrenchments of Proinizka by assault. The Prussian rear guard has been cut to pieces by their cavalry, and the Prussian General could rally with difficulty the remainder of his forces to retreat to the heights. The Russian Gen. Reuf was killed in the action of Kolno. Another division of the Poles has thrown itself into Rotskamin.

They have outlawed the traitor Wieniswoski, convicted of having given up Cracow for three thousand ducats.

COPENHAGEN, August 20.

Sweden and Denmark have demanded satisfaction of the Cabinet of London. The audacious pirates carrying the English flag, and encouraged by that Government, have a long time insulted the neutrality and independence of the North. Three ships have sailed to join the allied squadron in the sound, which with some ships of the line expected will form the best fleet ever seen in the Baltic.

September 6.

The instructions of the cabinet of St. James's arrived here yesterday, by the English post, by which the British men of war and privateers are ordered not to detain ships bound for France, and laden with corn and flour.

This measure puts the continuation of the good understanding between Denmark and England beyond all doubt. These instructions have excited upon our exchange, and every where, a great deal of joy and satisfaction.

It is said that the fleet anchoring in the outer Road is to be unrigged and put in harbour on the 16th inst. and the Swedish fleet will then return to Carlscrona.

STOCKHOLM, August 12.

The Russian Ambassador, Romanzow, has delivered to the Swedish Minister the declaration of the Cabinet of Petersburgh, in answer to the demand made by the last to deliver up Armfeldt, provided he should seek an asylum in Russia. That the Court of Russia would act in this circumstance, as the Court of Sweden had done in the beginning of the present century, when it refused to deliver up some Russian Rebels, who had put themselves under their protection. The Russian Minister returned to Petersburg under pretext of arranging his affairs; but this retreat, so soon after the declaration which we are to make, has excited suspicions of an approaching rupture. The change in the Russian Ministry, by the dismission of Osterman and Budboroke seems to confirm it. It is remarked, that the Swedish Minister has obtained of the Regent, leave of absence for a month.

HAMBRO, September 21.

Last week arrived in the river Elbe, the English frigate Iris, of 32 guns, having on board the third transport of English subsidies for the Court of Berlin, consisting of 125,000l. sterling in Spanish dollars.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

5 FRUCTIDOR, FRIDAY AUG. 22.

The Commander in Chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees to the Committee of Public Safety.

Head Quarters at Boulon, Aug. 15.

"*Citizen Representatives,*

"The army of the Western Pyrenees has proved, that if the French are terrible in attack, they are no less formidable in defence. For near three months the perfidious La Union was collecting all his forces to compel us to raise the blockade of Bellegarde and revictual the place. The repeated signals of distress hastened the execution of his plan. On the 13th August, at two in the morning, the Spanish army, augmented by the garrisons of the interior and a crowd of peasants and foreigners, formed a total of 50,000 men, appeared before the principal posts of our army. At the same instant our right and left were attacked, as well as the coast part of the neck of Banyuls. But it was at St. Laurent de la Monga, the possession of which would have facilitated their approach; it was on our right that they attempted in the greatest number to break through our line and cut off our communications. Twenty thousand men, under cover of the night, fell upon the camp of Terrade, occupied by the brigade of Lemoine, and upon two battalions of Chasseurs that defended the right of St. Laurent. The surprise and confusion inseparable from darkness, at first made some of our posts yield to superiority of numbers. The enemy even made themselves masters of some of our advanced batteries. The approach of day changed the face of the battle, one of the longest and most terrible that has been fought since the commencement of the war of liberty against tyranny.—The Spaniards, elated with some advantages, saw wrested from their hands victory, always faithful to our brothers in arms. The enemy however maintained their ground till noon, which was contested man to man. The bayonet, the sabre, fragments of rock thrown from the tops of the mountains, did justice to the violators of the capitulation of Collioure, and expiated in their blood the insults offered to the Republic. General Augereau ordered a decisive movement. Mirabel's brigade was directed to force with the bayonet the Spanish line on the heights of la Fonderie. This brigade joined three of General Lemoine's battalions in the defile which separates the Monga from the village of Terrade; marched towards this village to cut off the enemy; the rest of the division moved forward; the cry of war to death resounded through all the ranks; the Spaniards fled; they were stopped in their retreat by the troops of the brave Mirabel, who enraged at the loss of their leader, gave no quarter; they were taken in flank by the Chasseurs, and in front by the reserve of la Monga, they were beaten and pursued in every point. Soldiers clothed in red, are English in the eyes of the Republicans, and were cut to pieces. Weariness and want of day-light, put and end to the success of our arms. The Spaniards once more reaped nothing from their efforts, but shame, terror and defeat.

"According to General Augereau's report, the enemy left 2,500 men, among whom are a Quarter-Master General, and several Officers of rank, on the field of battle, 100 men only, the greater part foreigners, obtained their lives of some of our musquetsers, whose pity they moved. On our side we had about 600 men wounded, and we left 187 of our brothers in arms, among whom we have all to regret Gen. Mirabel, killed at the head of his brigade, which he had always conducted to victory. Such are the glorious events which signalised the right of the army. The left followed their example; repulsed the enemy; forced them to retreat in disorder, and took one piece of cannon. We were not less fortunate at the Neck des Freres, before Banyuls. The first battalion of Tarn, and the grenadiers of the Mouths of the Rhone, although pressed by superior forces, repulsed with the bayonet a debarkation supported by gun-boats, and also put to flight a column of the enemy that attacked by the heights. I shall not at present mention to you particular instances of valour and heroism of this memorable day. I am collecting them, and shall without delay present to the Convention the names of the warriors who have acquired the greatest right to the national gratitude. In the mean time I can with truth assure you, that the Rebublican officers and soldiers, vied with each other in courage and exertion, and that they have all deserved well of their country. Sauret and Augerau, Generals of Division, are wounded, but not dangerously.

Health and Fraternity!

DUGOMIER."

BARRERE.—"Public gratitude calls upon us not to leave unrecompenced the services of General Mirabel.—He has always conducted his brigade to victory. This is a testimony rendered to him by the Commander in Chief and the Representatives of the People. On the 18th of August the third Spanish column was before his brigade; he received orders to break through it and to turn the troops who were attacking Gen. Lemoine's brigade; Mirabel saw the danger, but called by the interest of the Republic, he moved forward, broke thro' the enemy's column, and fell mortally wounded, in the shock. His death, served only to add to the energetic fury of his soldiers, whom the memory of their beloved General still commanded; they avenged his death and the Spaniards bit the dust. We propose to inscribe the name of Mirabel on the column of the Pantheon. Honours paid to the memory of patriots cannot corrupt those who are the object of them. With respect to the army, you will decree according to the honorable usage of the Republic, that it has deserved well of its country, and that the new proofs of its courage and patriotism shall be printed and sent instantly to the other armies of the Republic. It is you, Citizens, who by national encouragements, have encreased an hundred fold the courage of the troops, established and consolidated the Republic by arms, and organized it by laws."—Decreed amid loud applauses.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Bernard of Saintes, President.—A letter in English has just now been delivered to me; the translation, which was joined, announces, that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America sends a flag of colours, in order to be placed in the hall of the National Convention, on the side of the French colours.—It is brought by an officer of the United States.

The Convention orders him to be admitted. The American officer enters the bar amidst universal shouts of applauses; he carries a standard, the colours of which are the same as those of our standard of liberty, with the only difference that a blue field is interspersed with STARS.

He presented the two following pieces, which were read by a Secretary.

The Minister of the United States of America, to the President of the National Convention.

Paris, 23d Fructidor (Sept 11) the 2d year of the French Republic one and indivisible.

Citizen President, the Convention having decreed, that the colours of the American and French Republics should be united and stream together in the place of their fittings, as a testimony of the union and friendship which ought to subsist forever among the two nations, I thought that I could not better manifest the deep impression which this decree has made on me, and express the thankful sensation of my constituents, than by procuring their colours to be carefully executed, and in offering them in the name of the American people to the Representatives of the French nation.

I have had them made in the form, lately described by Congress, and have entrusted them to Captain Barney, an officer of distinguished merit, who has rendered us great services by sea, in the course of our Revolution.—He is charged to present and depose them on the spot which you shall judge proper to appoint for them. Accept, Citizen President, this standard, as a new pledge of the sensibility, with which the American people always receive the interest and friendship, which their good and brave allies give them;—as also of the pleasure and ardour with which they seize every opportunity of cementing and consolidating the union and good understanding between the two nations. (Applauded)

Speech of Captain BARNEY, bearer of the Colours.

Citizen President,

HAVING been directed by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to carry to the National Convention the flag demanded of him; the flag under the auspices of which I had the honour to fight against our common enemy during the war which has assured our liberty and independence, I discharge this honorable duty, with the most lively satisfaction, and deliver it to you. Henceforth suspended on the side of that of the French Republic, it will become the symbol of the union which subsists between the two nations, and last I hope, as long as the freedom, which they have so bravely conquered, and so wisely consolidated.

N ———, The citizen who has just spoke at the bar is one of the most distinguished Sea Officers of America. He has rendered great services to the liberty of his country, and he could render the same to the liberty of France. I demand that this observation be referred to the examination of the Committee of Public Safety, and the fraternal embrace be given to this brave officer.—(Applauded)

Several voices. The fraternal embrace. (Decreed.)

The officer went up with a flag to the chair of the President, and received the fraternal embrace amidst unanimous acclamations and applauses.

Mathieu. One of our colleagues in rendering homage to the talents and services of that officer, told you that he could be usefully employed by our Republic.—I second the reference of his observation to the Committee of Public Safety. (Decreed.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Empress of Russia has just published an edict, by which she prohibits the exportation of the following articles out of her extensive dominions under a severe penalty;

Gold and silver in ingots; also all kind of Russian coin and mint.

All Russian copper coin, as also all Russian Bank assignations.

Iron in pieces undrawn, called kreutznoe unwrought.

Skins, raw, dried, and salted.

Rags for the use of making paper.

Wool, Kalmuck, and Orcreassian wool and of the new established pastoral, or breed of sheep, and all other Russian and foreign, except black sheep: as also raw, as well as sodden or boiled cow-hair, rein deer, and elk hair.

Yarn of clean hemp, and Cadilla.

The exportation of yarn will be permitted, whenever, on account of the encreased quantity, the price shall considerably fall in any part of the empire.

Beaver and otter-down.

The Empress has also published an edict, in which she invites Emigrants from all parts, to settle in the Western parts of her dominions, and promises upon her Imperial word, that such shall be protected in the full exercise of their religion, and their property secured to them and their heirs; and, as a further inducement, they will not be asked to serve in her armies, nor desired to pay any taxes for three years; and, if they choose, at the end of that period, to depart, they will be permitted to carry all their goods and money with them, if they do not like to dispose of them.

Sept. 15. The National Convention has abolished the Revolutionary Committees in the different Municipalities of France, and in future there is only to be one committee in the principal town of each district—Paris, which formerly contained 49 committees, is to have only 12, and half of the members is to be changed every three months.

Sept. 17. Government having at length discovered the fatal effects of exposing raw troops to the ravages of the West-India climate, have at length, we understand, prudently determined to despatch the new regiments to Gibraltar, and send the more seasoned troops from that garrison, as a reinforcement to Sir Charles Grey.

September 24.

The trials of the different persons now under confinement in the Tower and Newgate, some under a charge, and others suspicion of High Treason, will take place on or about the 14th of next month, at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey. The Council for the Crown are, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Garrow. Tooke and Thelwall plead their causes themselves; but to take care of all lea-

al points, the former avails himself of the abilities of Mr. Erskine and Mr. Gibbs; the latter of Mr. Felix Vaughan and Mr. Gurney, who are also retained by Bonney and Marcin. The Rev. Mr. Soyce depends upon Mr. Plomer.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 12th ult. states the melancholy circumstance of three towns situate between Angore and Eldrum, having been swallowed up on the 3d of July by an earthquake. One of these places, Tichegram, contained upwards of 5000 houses; Amasie, another of them, a still greater number; and the third, Angrim, near 4000. It is added, that out of 100,000 souls, which they contained, not more than one-tenth escaped; the remainder perished.—This dreadful catastrophe has spread universal consternation in that part of the world.

A Biography of Robespierre has appeared in an Irish paper, which concludes thus—"This extraordinary man left no children behind him—except his brother, who was killed at the same time!"

EDINBURGH, Sept. 22.

The Herring-Fishing was never known to productive in Caithness, as this season:—Our correspondent says, the Town of Wick, one morning before breakfast, caught 1200 barrels.

Congress of the United States.

SENATE, November 21.

Ordered that Messrs. King, Ellsworth and Izard, the committee who drafted the Address to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech at the opening of the session, wait on him to know at what time and place it will be convenient for him that it should be presented; and the President of the United States acquainted them that he would meet the Senate to-morrow at 12 o'clock at his own house, for that purpose.

November 22.

This day the Senate waited on the President of the United States, and presented the following Address in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the session.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

WE receive with pleasure your Speech to the two Houses of Congress; in it we perceive renewed proofs of that vigilant and paternal concern for the prosperity, honour and happiness of our country, which has ever formerly distinguished your past administration.

Our anxiety arising from the licentious and open resistance, to the laws, in the western counties of Pennsylvania, has been increased by the proceedings of certain self created societies, relative to the laws and administration of the government; proceedings in our apprehension, founded in political error, calculated, if not intended, to disorganize our government, and which, by inspiring delusive hopes of support, have been influential in misleading our fellow citizens in the scenes of insurrection.

In a situation so delicate and important, the lenient and persuasive measures which you adopted, merit and receive our affectionate approbation; these failing to procure their proper effect, and coercion having become inevitable, we have derived the highest satisfaction from the enlightened patriotism, and animating zeal with which the citizens of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, have rallied round the Standard of Government, in opposition to anarchy and insurrection.

Our warm and cordial acknowledgments are due to you, Sir, for the wisdom and decision with which you arrayed the militia, to execute the public will, and to them for their disinterestedness and alacrity, with which they obeyed your summons.

The example is precious to the theory of our government, and confers the brightest honours upon the patriots who have given it.

We shall readily concur in such further provisions for the security of internal peace, and a due obedience to the laws as the occasion manifestly requires.

The effectual organization of the militia, and a prudent attention to the fortifications of our ports and harbours, are subjects of great national importance, and, together with the other measures you have been pleased to recommend, will receive our deliberate consideration.

The success of the troops under the command of General Wayne, cannot fail to produce essential advantages. The pleasure with which we acknowledge the merits of that gallant General and army, is enhanced by the hope that their victories will lay the foundation of a just and durable peace with the Indian tribes.

At a period so momentous in the affairs of nations, the temperate, just and safe policy you have pursued, in respect to foreign powers, has been eminently calculated to promote the great and essential interest of our country, and has created the fairest title to the public gratitude and thanks.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

November 22, 1794.

The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

Among the occasions, which have been afforded for expressing my sense of the zealous and steadfast co-operation of the Senate, for the maintenance of government, none has yet occured, more forcibly demanding my unqualified acknowledgments, than the present.

Next to the consciousness of upright intentions it is the highest pleasure to be approved by the enlightened representatives of a free nation. With the satisfaction therefore, which arises from an unalterable attachment to public order, do I learn, that the Senate discountenance those proceedings which would arrogate the direction of our affairs, without any degree of authority derived from the people.

It has been more than once the lot of our government, to be thrown into new and delicate situations; and of these, the insurrection has not been the least important. Having been compelled at length to lay aside my repugnance to resort to arms, I derive much happiness, from being confirmed by your judgement in the necessity of decisive measures, and from the support of my fellow-citizens of the militia, who were the patriotic instruments of that necessity.

With such demonstrations of affection for our constitution—with an adequate organization of the militia—with the establishment of necessary fortifications—with a continuance of those judicious and spirited exertions, which have bro't victory to our western army—with a due attention to public credit, and an unsullied honor towards all nations, we may meet, under every assurance of success, our enemies from within and from without.

Go. WASHINGTON.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,
November 14.

Ordered, That a Committee of Claims be appointed, pursuant to the standing rules and orders of the House:

And a Committee was appointed of Messieurs Tracy, Foster, Malbone, Montgomery, Heath, Christie, and Mebane.

Extract from the Journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

A standing Committee of Claims shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, to consist of 7 members.

It shall be the duty of the said Committee of Claims, to take into consideration all such petitions, and matters or things, touching claims or demands on the United States, as shall be presented, or shall, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein, as to them shall seem expedient.

Extract from the standing rules and orders of the House,
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

November 21.

Mr. Madison reported from the committee appointed to draft an answer to the President's Speech. The draft was read. It was proposed to print it. Mr. Parker thought this effectually requisite. The draft required serious deliberation, this could only be obtained by printing, for, to defer the discussion, till Monday would otherwise answer little purpose, very few of the members could in any other way, have an opportunity to see the intended address.

It was agreed to print this draft for the use of the members.

The reading of the papers received from the President was finished. Committees were appointed on the several subjects submitted to the attention of Congress in the President's speech.

A resolution laid on the table yesterday, by Mr. Sedgwick, for raising and stationing a military force in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, was taken into consideration, in Committee of the whole—agreed to—reported to the House, and a Committee, consisting of Messieurs Murray, Hillhouse, and Giles, appointed to bring in a bill.

Adjourned till Monday.

HALIFAX (*N. C*) Nov. 3.

Died, lately, in the pine woods of Pitt county, North-Carolina, where he had resided for 40 years past with his youngest son, who is in the 63d year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, aged 114 years. He was born either in Virginia or this state—enjoyed for many years past a perfect state of health, and on the morning of his death had set off to walk two miles to get a pair of shoes, but was seized with a fit shortly after he left home which carried him off.

BALTIMORE, November 15.

A gentleman in this town, of considerable political information was so kind as to extract for us the following paragraph from a letter which he has received from Bourdeaux, dated Sept. 19.

"An attempt has been made to assassinate the famous Tallien. He received 3 wounds; none of which are mortal. He is in a fair way of recovery.

"Barrere was also struck by the arm of an assassin. His wound is but slight."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Macpherson's battalion, dated "Camp near Washington, Nov. 14

"By the time this reaches you, I hope to be on the march homeward, as it is expected the business for which we came here, will be completed in a day or two. You know before this time what hardships we have undergone; but I now assure you, that were I certain we had yet twice as much, I should not repent of coming out.—The business has been more serious than I, or I believe, any one else who was not in the plot, had any idea of.—From papers which have been found in Bradford's house, it appears that it had been in agitation these three years, and was no less than to overthrow the whole Government of the Union, and put themselves under the protection of Great Britain. Fortunately all the leaders are known, as among the papers was found a list of their names, and, I expect, all or the greater part of them will be secured, as all the horse were immediately sent in pursuit of them; and some parties have returned with several prisoners, and others are hourly expected. It is said, that there were several hundred writs issued. As soon as the horse return, which will be in a day or two, we expect to begin our march home."

November 25.

Last Wednesday arrived here the brig Good Hope, Capt. Hodgdon, in 33 days from Montego Bay, which was boarded on the 25th Oct. near Cape Antonia, by a French privateer brig of 16 guns and about 80 men, she was called the Liberty, on a cruise—they sent on board the Good Hope the chief, second mate and a boy, belonging to the British ship Dorset, late Capt. Edmunds, which the French privateer had captured on the 22d do. close to Cape Antonia, the officers of the Dorset, who arrived here in the Good Hope, inform, that she was from Jamaica bound to London with a valuable cargo estimated at 45 ooo l. sterling, and that she mounted 10 guns, and had 17 effective men on board, they also inform, that Capt. Edmunds was killed early in the action, and two men badly wounded; they further say, that the prize, the rest of the crew and some passengers, were sent off for Charleston, they also speak highly of the polite treatment they received from the French officers.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

The brig Unice, Capt. Rosseter, arrived here yesterday in 51 days from Brest. She sailed from that port 3d October. It was reported and believed, before Capt. Rosseter left Brest, that Bilboa was taken by the French. During his short stay at Brest, upwards of 40 English prizes were sent in. Their magazines were immense; full of English goods and provisions of all kinds.—Capt. Rosseter lost two of his men overboard in a hard gale—James Hazard, (of Rhode-Island) mate, and John Pico, sailor.

Capt. Johnson, of the ship Adriana, 27 days from Jamaica, five days ago, was boarded by 3 French 64's armed en flute, off the Chesepeak, full of men, who informed him they were 30 days from Brest; they also informed him that the French Army had got possession of Rotterdam, and was in every other quarter victorious, and that a separate division of the French army had besieged Amsterdam.

That they informed him they sailed from Brest in company with a fleet, who had 20,000 troops on board for the West-Indies, he was detained 12 hours with them, and used politely. Some French officers on board the Adriana, taken prisoners in West-Indies, shipped themselves on board the French ships.

By the brig Peggy, Captain Lawrance from Lisbon, we are informed that Bilboa, was in possession of the French.

November 27.

We have received information that the treaty of the Six Nations was concluded about a fortnight past, to the entire satisfaction of our Commissioner, who is now on his return.

Extract of a letter from Havre, October 8.

"The new Minister appointed in the room of Fauchet, whose name I am told is Houdard, will go out soon; but I fancy waits till some new commercial regulations are adopted to flatter the Americans with nominal advantages, which they will make great boast of, but which I do not expect will amount to much.

"The 4th inst. Barrere, Cullot d'Herbois, and Billaud d'Varennes, were denounced to the Convention by Legendre, and I understood, he evening of the 5th inst. when I left Paris, that they were arrested and about to have their trial. They are considered as the leading heads of the Jacobins, and are significantly denominated the tail of Robespierre. I suppose they will fall—if so, the moderates, the reasonable, and the well-meaning of the Convention and Committees, will take the lead, and put an end to the bloody system. Indeed since that of Robespierre, executions have become very rare, and never take place unjustly; and the prisons will soon be empty."

By Paris papers of Oct. 3 and 4, we find that Barrere, Cullot d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, were denounced by Legendre on the 3d of October. It is said in the paper of the 4th, that their explanations were satisfactory: but a letter from Havre mentions, that they were arrested on the 5th.

The post of Kneserslautern, which was taken by the Austrians on the 17th of September was recovered on the 21st after a severe conflict.

Greve de Cocur, a fortified town on the Maese, and the key of Bois-le-Duc, is taken, and makes the French masters of the inundations.

The standard of rebellion was raised at Marseilles on the 5th Vendemiaire, Sept. 26, but measures had been taken to suppress it, and it does not appear to have caused any alarming apprehensions.

Aix-la-Chapelle is taken by the French, with the loss of 800 of the enemy slain, and Maestricht is invested. The post of St. Jacques is also taken by the army of Italy.

Last Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the town of Lansingburgh which destroyed several valuable buildings. We are not yet able to give the particulars further than that Messrs. Jon. Keating, Aaron Noble, Wheeler Douglas, Waite Rathbone, and E. Hicks, are the principal sufferers.

NEWPORT, December 2.

We hear from Nantucket, that there are now building on that Island, Ten Ships from Two to Three Hundred Tons each: That there were lately in Port, belonging to the Island, upwards of Thirty Sail of the same Description of Vessels, besides others: That the Whale Fishery from thence, has been very successful, the past Season: That every Citizen has full Employ; such such was the general Competence they enjoyed, that not a single Person was dependent on public Provision for his support.

gal points, the former avails himself of the abilities of Mr. Erskine and Mr. Gibbs; the latter of Mr. Felix Vaughan and Mr. Gurney, who are also retained by Bonney and Marcin. The Rev. Mr. Soyce depends upon Mr. Plomer.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 12th ult. states the melancholy circumstance of three towns situate between Angore and Eidrum, having been swallowed up on the 3d of July by an earthquake. One of these places, Tichegram, contained upwards of 5000 houses; Amasie, another of them, a still greater number; and the third, Angrim, near 4000. It is added, that out of 100,000 souls, which they contained, not more than one-tenth escaped; the remainder perished.—This dreadful catastrophe has spread universal consternation in that part of the world.

A Biography of Robespierre has appeared in an Irish paper, which concludes thus—"This extraordinary man left no children behind him—except his brother, who was killed at the same time!"

EDINBURGH, Sept. 22.

The Herring-Fishing was never known to productive in Caithness, as this season:—Our correspondent says, the Town of Wick, one morning before breakfast, caught 1200 barrels.

Congress of the United States.

SENATE, November 21.

Ordered that Messrs. King, Ellsworth and Izard, the committee who drafted the Address to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech at the opening of the session, wait on him to know at what time and place it will be convenient for him that it should be presented; and the President of the United States acquainted them that he would meet the Senate to-morrow at 12 o'clock at his own house, for that purpose.

November 22.

This day the Senate waited on the President of the United States, and presented the following Address in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the session.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

WE receive with pleasure your Speech to the two Houses of Congress; in it we perceive renewed proofs of that vigilant and paternal concern for the prosperity, honour and happiness of our country, which has uniformerly distinguished your past administration.

Our anxiety arising from the licentious and open resistance, to the laws, in the western counties of Pennsylvania, has been increased by the proceedings of certain self created societies, relative to the laws and administration of the government; proceedings in our apprehension, founded in political error, calculated, if not intended, to disorganize our government, and which, by inspiring delusive hopes of support, have been influential in misleading our fellow citizens in the scenes of insurrection.

In a situation so delicate and important, the lenient and persuasive measures which you adopted, merit and receive our affectionate approbation; these failing to procure their proper effect, and coercion having become inevitable, we have derived the highest satisfaction from the enlightened patriotism, and animating zeal with which the citizens of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, have rallied round the Standard of Government, in opposition to anarchy and insurrection.

Our warm and cordial acknowledgments are due to you, Sir, for the wisdom and decision with which you arrayed the militia, to execute the public will, and to them for their disinterestedness and alacrity, with which they obeyed your summons.

The example is precious to the theory of our government, and confers the brightest honours upon the patriots who have given it.

We shall readily concur in such further provisions for the security of internal peace, and a due obedience to the laws as the occasion manifestly requires.

The effectual organization of the militia, and a prudent attention to the fortifications of our ports and harbours, are subjects of great national importance, and, together with the other measures you have been pleased to recommend, will receive our deliberate consideration.

The success of the troops under the command of General Wayne, cannot fail to produce essential advantages. The pleasure with which we acknowledge the merits of that gallant General and army, is enhanced by the hope that their victories will lay the foundation of a just and durable peace with the Indian tribes.

At a period so momentous in the affairs of nations, the temperate, just and safe policy you have pursued, in respect to foreign powers, has been eminently calculated to promote the great and essential interest of our country, and has created the fairest title to the public gratitude and thanks.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

November 22, 1794.

The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

Among the occasions, which have been afforded for expressing my sense of the zealous and steadfast co-operation of the Senate, for the maintenance of government, none has yet occured, more forcibly demanding my unqualified acknowledgments, than the present.

Next to the consciousness of upright intentions it is the highest pleasure to be approved by the enlightened representatives of a free nation. With the satisfaction therefore, which arises from an unalterable attachment to public order, do I learn, that the Senate discountenance those proceedings which would arrogate the direction of our affairs, without any degree of authority derived from the people.

It has been more than once the lot of our government, to be thrown into new and delicate situations; and of these, the insurrection has not been the least important. Having been compelled at length to lay aside my repugnance to resort to arms, I derive much happiness, from being confirmed by your judgement in the necessity of decisive measures, and from the support of my fellow-citizens of the militia, who were the patriotic instruments of that necessity.

With such demonstrations of affection for our constitution—with an adequate organization of the militia—with the establishment of necessary fortifications—with a continuance of those judicious and spirited exertions, which have bro't victory to our western army—with a due attention to public credit, and an unsullied honor towards all nations, we may meet, under every assurance of success, our enemies from within and from without.

Go. WASHINGTON.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,
November 14.

Ordered, That a Committee of Claims be appointed, pursuant to the standing rules and orders of the House:

And a Committee was appointed of Messieurs Tracy, Foster, Malbone, Montgomery, Heath, Christie, and Mebane.

Extract from the Journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

A standing Committee of Claims shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, to consist of 7 members.

It shall be the duty of the said Committee of Claims, to take into consideration all such petitions, and matters or things, touching claims or demands on the United States, as shall be presented, or shall, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein, as to them shall seem expedient.

Extract from the standing rules and orders of the House,
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

November 21.

Mr. Madison reported from the committee appointed to draft an answer to the President's Speech. The draft was read. It was proposed to print it. Mr. Parker thought this effectually requisite. The draft required serious deliberation, this could only be obtained by printing, for, to defer the discussion, till Monday would otherwise answer little purpose, very few of the members could in any other way, have an opportunity to see the intended address.

It was agreed to print this draft for the use of the members.

The reading of the papers received from the President was finished. Committees were appointed on the several subjects submitted to the attention of Congress in the President's speech.

A resolution laid on the table yesterday, by Mr. Sedgwick, for raising and stationing a military force in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, was taken into consideration, in Committee of the whole—agreed to—reported to the House, and a Committee, consisting of Messieurs Murray, Hillhouse, and Giles, appointed to bring in a bill.

Adjourned till Monday.

HALIFAX (*N. C.*) Nov. 3.

Died, lately, in the pine woods of Pitt county, North-Carolina, where he had resided for 40 years past with his youngest son, who is in the 63d year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, aged 114 years. He was born either in Virginia or this state—enjoyed for many years past a perfect state of health, and on the morning of his death had set off to walk two miles to get a pair of shoes, but was seized with a fit shortly after he left home which carried him off.

BALTIMORE, November 15.

A gentleman in this town, of considerable political information was so kind as to extract for us the following paragraph from a letter which he has received from Bourdeaux, dated Sept. 19.

"An attempt has been made to assassinate the famous Tallien. He received 3 wounds; none of which are mortal. He is in a fair way of recovery.

"Barrere was also struck by the arm of an assassin. His wound is but slight."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Macpherson's battalion, dated "Camp near Washington, Nov. 14

"By the time this reaches you, I hope to be on the march homeward, as it is expected the business for which we came here, will be completed in a day or two. You know before this time what hardships we have undergone; but I now assure you, that were I certain we had yet twice as much, I should not repent of coming out.—The business has been more serious than I, or I believe, any one else who was not in the plot, had any idea of.—From papers which have been found in Bradford's house, it appears that it had been in agitation these three years, and was no less than to overthrow the whole Government of the Union, and put themselves under the protection of Great Britain. Fortunately all the leaders are known, as among the papers was found a list of their names, and, I expect, all or the greater part of them will be secured, as all the horse were immediately sent in pursuit of them; and some parties have returned with several prisoners, and others are hourly expected. It is said, that there were several hundred writs issued. As soon as the horse return, which will be in a day or two, we expect to begin our march home."

November 25.

Last Wednesday arrived here the brig Good Hope, Capt. Hodgdon, in 33 days from Montego Bay, which was boarded on the 25th Oct. near Cape Antonia, by a French privateer brig of 16 guns and about 80 men, she was called the Liberty, on a cruise—they sent on board the Good Hope the chief, second mate and a boy, belonging to the British ship Dorset, late Capt. Edmunds, which the French privateer had captured on the 22d do. close to Cape Antonia, the officers of the Dorset, who arrived here in the Good Hope, inform, that she was from Jamaica bound to London with a valuable cargo estimated at 45 oool. sterling, and that she mounted 10 guns, and had 17 effective men on board, they also inform, that Capt. Edmunds was killed early in the action, and two men badly wounded; they further say, that the prize, the rest of the crew and some passengers, were sent off for Charleston, they also speak highly of the polite treatment they received from the French officers.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

The brig Unice, Capt. Rossiter, arrived here yesterday in 51 days from Brest. She sailed from that port 3d October. It was reported and believed, before Capt. Rossiter left Brest, that Bilboa was taken by the French. During his short stay at Brest, upwards of 40 English prizes were sent in. Their magazines were immense; full of English goods and provisions of all kinds.—Capt. Rossiter lost two of his men overboard in a hard gale—James Hazard, (of Rhode-Island) mate, and John Pico, sailor.

Capt. Johnson, of the ship Adriana, 27 days from Jamaica, five days ago, was boarded by 3 French 64's armed en flute, off the Chesepeak, full of men, who informed him they were 30 days from Brest; they also informed him that the French Army had got possession of Rotterdam, and was in every other quarter victorious, and that a separate division of the French army had besieged Amsterdam.

That they informed him they sailed from Brest in company with a fleet, who had 20,000 troops on board for the West-Indies, he was detained 12 hours with them, and used politely. Some French officers on board the Adriana, taken prisoners in West-Indies, shipped themselves on board the French ships.

By the brig Peggy, Captain Lawrance from Lisbon, we are informed that Bilboa, was in possession of the French.

November 27.

We have received information that the treaty of the Six Nations was concluded about a fortnight past, to the entire satisfaction of our Commissioner, who is now on his return.

Extract of a letter from Havre, October 8.

"The new Minister appointed in the room of Fauchet, whose name I am told is Houdard, will go out soon; but I fancy waits till some new commercial regulations are adopted to flatter the Americans with nominal advantages, which they will make great boast of, but which I do not expect will amount to much.

"The 4th inst. Barrere, Cullot d'Herbois, and Billaud d'Varennes, were denounced to the Convention by Legendre, and I understood, the evening of the 5th inst. when I left Paris, that they were arrested and about to have their trial. They are considered as the leading heads of the Jacobins, and are significantly denominated the tail of Robespierre. I suppose they will fall—if so, the moderates, the reasonable, and the well-meaning of the Convention and Committees, will take the lead, and put an end to the bloody system. Indeed since that of Robespierre, executions have become very rare, and never take place unjustly; and the prisons will soon be empty."

By Paris papers of Oct. 3 and 4, we find that Barrere, Cullot d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, were denounced by Legendre on the 3d of October. It is said in the paper of the 4th, that their explanations were satisfactory: but a letter from Havre mentions, that they were arrested on the 5th.

The post of Kneserslautern, which was taken by the Austrians on the 17th of September was recovered on the 21st after a severe conflict.

Greve de Cocur, a fortified town on the Maese, and the key of Bois-le-Duc, is taken, and makes the French masters of the inundations.

The standard of rebellion was raised at Marseilles on the 5th Vendermaire, Sept. 26, but measures had been taken to suppress it, and it does not appear to have caused any alarming apprehensions.

Aix-la-Chapelle is taken by the French, with the loss of 800 of the enemy slain, and Maestricht is invested. The post of St. Jacques is also taken by the army of Italy.

Last Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the town of Lanfingburgh, which destroyed several valuable buildings. We are not yet able to give the particulars further than the Messrs. Jon. Keating, Aaron Noble, Wheeler Douglas, Waite Rathbone, and E. Hicks, are the principal sufferers.

NEWPORT, December 2.

We hear from Nantucket, that there are now building on that Island, Ten Ships from Two to Three Hundred Tons each: That there were lately in Port, belonging to the Island, upwards of Thirty Sail of the same Description of Vessels, besides others: That the Whale-Fishery from thence, has been very successful, the past Season: That every Citizen has full Employ; and such was the general Competence they enjoyed, that not a single Person was dependent on public Provision for his Support.

A Correſpondent requeſts us to inſert the following, as Information to Wood-Cutters reſpecting the cording of Wood:

Length of Wood.			*Height of Wood.* *Feet.*	*Inches.*
3 Feet long—muſt be		—	5	4
3 Feet 3 Inches,	—	—	4	11½
3 Do. 6 Ditto,	—	—	4	7
3 Do. 9 Ditto,	—	—	4	3½

The Cleopatria and Lynx Britiſh Ships of War are both at Norfolk.

The Huſſar Britiſh Frigate has taken, off Charleſton, the Republican and Jeu Jou, two French Privateers.

A Portugueſe Eaſt Indiaman, whoſe Cargo is eſtimated at 4 000,000 of Florins, has been taken by the French, and carried into the Iſle de France.

The laſt Accounts from the Weſt-Indies, confirm the Intelligence of Guadaloupe being wholly in the Poſſeſſion of the French.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here the Ship William, Capt. Rathbone, in 50 days from Jamaica; having, on his Paſſage, loſt one of his Hands, Mr. JOHN CHANNING, of this Town. Captain Rathbone had a Number of his Hands preſſed in Jamaica, who were releaſed except a Mr. M'Cloud, who through an Inhabitant of this Town for many Years and married here, being an European, was kept.

Laſt Night departed this Life, after a long and painful Indiſpoſition, Mrs. ELLERY, the worthy Conſort of BENJAMIN ELLERY, Eſq; in the 63d Year of her Age.

MARRIED.]—On Sunday Evening, Captain WILLIAM C ROBINSON, to the amiable Miſs FANNY WANTON, youngeſt Daughter of Capt. Edward Wanton, late of this Town, deceaſed.

DIED.]—At New York, Mr. JOHN ALSOP, Merchant, aged 72.

—At Voluntown (Connecticut) Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, in the 84th Year of his Age, formerly an Inhabitant of this Town.

—On Wedneſday laſt, after a long and tedious Sickneſs, Mrs. MARY HAZARD, Conſort of Thomas G. Hazard, Eſq; and eldeſt Daughter of Mr. Jonathan Eaſton, of this Town.

—Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, in an advanced Age.

—Mr. —— M'KENZIE, aged about 80 Years.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Diſtrict of Newport, Dec. 1.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Laura, Garzia,	New York
—— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*From*
Ship William, Wood,	Africa
—— Roba & Betſy, Lymburn,	Norfolk
Brig Sally, Brown,	Surrinam
Sloop Dolphin, Sanders,	Weſt Indies
—— Friendſhip, Chace,	Plank Bridge
—— Freedom, York,	Boſton
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
Schooner Averick, Dillingham,	Charleſton
Snow Peat, Vilett,	Africa

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the firſt Thurſday in February next, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premiſes, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,

THAT well known & valuable FARM of JAMES COGGESHALL's, late of Newport, deceaſed, ſituated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-Houſe and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button-wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Proſpect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Aſſignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTELL.

Newport, Dec 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Barrel, Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town,—One of which is a large Two Story Houſe on the Main Street, fronting the Diſtillery of Mr. Henry Hunter, belonging to Mr. GYLES;—there are Six Rooms on a Floor, with a good Garden and Water Lot.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the Houſe of Capt. Webb, with a Garden and Well of Water.—One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found.

A ſmall Farm of about 31 Acres, lying on the Eaſt Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall on the Eaſt, and Weſterly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.—This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, December 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, containing about Eighty Acres of Land, with one Half of a convenient well finiſhed Dwelling Houſe, convenient for Two Families; a good Barn, with a Quantity of young Wood; is well fenced, and for the moſt Part Stone Wall; ſituated in Exeter, One Mile South of the Ten Rod Road, and Six Miles from Wickford.—For Terms, inquire of DANIEL TILLINGHAST, on the Premiſes.

N. B. The other Half of ſaid Dwelling Houſe, with about 12 Acres of Land, is alſo to be Sold.

Exeter, Nov. 25, 1794.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PAUL COFFIN, late of Newport, Taylor, (deceaſed) repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe: All Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

JAMES TILLEY, *Executor*

Newport, December 1, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Conſiſting of

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalms and Hymns, Spelling Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, alſo Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Aſſortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made eaſy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 21, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, the only preſent and acting Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ROBERT BROWN, late of South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, and State of Rhode-Iſland, Eſq; deceaſed, hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Accounts or Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed for Adjuſtment and Settlement: And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby required to make immediate Payment, as the Executors are determined to cloſe all Demands for or againſt ſaid Eſtate within One Year from the Deceaſe of their Teſtator.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN BROWN.

South Kingſtown, October 24, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by the Printer hereof,

LETTERS from Dr. PRIESTLEY to the JEWISH Nation—Inviting them to an amicable Diſcuſſion of Chriſtianity—Together with DAVID LEVI's Replies thereto.—*Price 3/9d.*

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, ſituated in the Street leading to the Point Ferry, formerly belonging to Capt. JOHN TOMAN, deceaſed.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

SIMON NEWTON.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent them Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Chriſtor. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK,

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted of the firſt Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

A Small Tenement of Chambers to LET.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

JAMAICA SUGARS, of the firſt Quality—by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
French Ditto—by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
French Brandy—by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk,
Zant Currants—by the Caſk,
Windward-Iſland Rum—by the Puncheon,
Sherry Wine—of an *approved* Quality—by the Quarter-Caſk,
Spaniſh Indigo—by the Quantity.

NATHAN B. MILLER.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1794.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt Bidder, at Little-Reſt Hill, in South Kingſtown, on Wedneſday the Twenty-fourth Day of December next, that valuable FARM, ſituate in ſaid Town, known by the Name of the Brenton Farm, now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Samuel Stanton; ſaid Farm contains, by Eſtimation, about Two Hundred and Fourteen Acres, Part Meadow, Part Paſture, and Part Arable Land, with a ſufficient Quantity of good Timber and Wood, for the Uſe of ſaid Farm. The above Farm is well watered, and is about Four Miles from the Court-Houſe in the County of Waſhington.—Conditions of Sale, at the Time and Place of Sale.

November 17, 1794.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtates of WILLIAM BAILEY, JOHN BAILEY, and PHILIP BAILEY, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to the Eſtates of either of the above Perſons, are deſired to make Payment, to

JOSEPH BAILEY, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton Nov. 7 1794.

*** Thoſe Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, will particularly oblige him by making Payment at this Time—To thoſe who have already paid off their Arrearages, he returns his ſincere Thanks.

A Correſpondent requeſts us to inſert the following, as Information to Wood-Cordars reſpecting the cording of Wood:

Length of Wood.			*Height of Wood.* *Feet.*	*Inches.*
3 Feet long—muſt be	—	—	5	4
3 Feet 3 Inches,	—	—	4	11½
3 Do. 6 Ditto,	—	—	4	7
3 Do. 9 Ditto,	—	—	4	3½

The Cleopatria and Lynx Britiſh Ships of War are both at Norfolk.

The Huſſar Britiſh Frigate has taken, off Charleſton, the Republican and Jou Jou, two French Privateers.

A Portugueſe Eaſt Indiaman, whoſe Cargo is eſtimated at 4 000,000 of Florins, has been taken by the French, and carried into the Iſle de France.

The laſt Accounts from the Weſt-Indies, confirm the Intelligence of Guadaloupe being wholly in the Poſſeſſion of the French.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here the Ship William, Capt. Rathbone, in 30 days from Jamaica; having, on his Paſſage, loſt one of his Hands, Mr. JOHN CHANNING, of this Town. Captain Rathbone had a Number of his Hands preſſed in Jamaica, who were releaſed except a Mr. M'Cloud, who through an Inhabitant of this Town for many Years and married here, being an European, was kept.

Laſt Night departed this Life, after a long and painful Indiſpoſition, Mrs. ELLERY, the worthy Conſort of BENJAMIN ELLERY, Eſq; in the 63d Year of her Age.

MARRIED.]—On Sunday Evening, Captain WILLIAM C ROBINSON, to the amiable Miſs FANNY WANTON, youngeſt Daughter of Capt. Edward Wanton, late of this Town, deceaſed.

DIED.]—At New York, Mr. JOHN ALSOP, Merchant, aged 72.

—At Voluntown (Connecticut) Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, in the 84th Year of his Age, formerly an Inhabitant of this Town.

—On Wedneſday laſt, after a long and tedious Sickneſs, Mrs. MARY HAZARD, Conſort of Thomas G. Hazard, Eſq; and eldeſt Daughter of Mr. Jonathan Eaſton, of this Town.

—Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, in an advanced Age.

—Mr. —— M'KENZIE, aged about 80 Years.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Diſtrict of Newport, Dec. 1.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Laura, Garzia,	New York
—— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*From*
Ship William, Wood,	Africa
—— Roba & Betſy, Lymburn,	Norfolk
Brig Sally, Brown,	Surrinam
Sloop Dolphin, Sanders,	Weſt Indies
—— Friendſhip, Chace,	Plank Bridge
—— Freedom, York,	Boſton
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
Schooner Averick, Dillingham,	Charleſton
Snow Peat, Vilett,	Africa

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the firſt Thurſday in February next, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premiſes, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,

THAT well known & valuable FARM of JAMES COGGESHALL's, late of Newport, deceaſed, ſituated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-Houſe and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button-wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Proſpect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Aſſignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTELL.

Newport, Dec 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Barrel, Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is a large Two Story Houſe on the Main Street, fronting the Diſtillery of Mr. Henry Hunter, belonging to Mr. GYLES;—there are Six Rooms on a Floor, with a good Garden and Water Lot.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the Houſe of Capt. Webb, with a Garden and Well of Water.—One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found.

A ſmall Farm of about 31 Acres, lying on the Eaſt Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall on the Eaſt, and Weſterly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.—This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, December 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, containing about Eighty Acres of Land, with one Half of a convenient well finiſhed Dwelling Houſe, convenient for Two Families; a good Barn, with a Quantity of young Wood; is well fenced, and for the moſt Part Stone Wall; ſituated in Exeter, One Mile South of the Ten Rod Road, and Six Miles from Wickford.—For Terms, inquire of DANIEL TILLINGHAST, on the Premiſes.

N. B. The other Half of ſaid Dwelling Houſe, with about 12 Acres of Land, is alſo to be Sold.

Exeter, Nov. 25, 1794.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PAUL COFFIN, late of Newport, Taylor, (deceaſed) repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe: All Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

JAMES TILLEY, *Executor*

Newport, December 1, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Conſiſting of

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalms and Hymns, Spelling Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, alſo Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Aſſortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made eaſy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, the only preſent and acting Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ROBERT BROWN, late of South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, and State of Rhode-Iſland, Eſq; deceaſed, hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Accounts or Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed for Adjuſtment and Settlement: And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby required to make immediate Payment, as the Executors are determined to cloſe all Demands for or againſt ſaid Eſtate within One Year from the Deceaſe of their Teſtator.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN BROWN.

South Kingſtown, October 24, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by the Printer hereof,

LETTERS from Dr. PRIESTLEY to the JEWISH Nation—Inviting them to an amicable Diſcuſſion of Chriſtianity—Together with DAVID LEVI's Replies thereto.—*Price 3/9d.*

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, ſituated in the Street leading to the Point Ferry, formerly belonging to Capt. JOHN TOMAN, deceaſed.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

SIMON NEWTON.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Chriſtor. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted of the firſt Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

A Small Tenement of Chambers to LET.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

JAMAICA SUGARS, of the firſt Quality—by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
French Ditto—by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
French Brandy—by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk,
Zant Currants—by the Caſk,
Windward-Iſland Rum—by the Puncheon,
Sherry Wine—of an *approved* Quality—by the Quarter-Caſk,
Spaniſh Indigo—by the Quantity.

NATHAN B. MILLER.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1794.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt Bidder, at Little-Reſt Hill, in South Kingſtown, on Wedneſday the Twenty-fourth Day of December next, that valuable FARM, ſituate in ſaid Town, known by the Name of the Brenton Farm, now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Samuel Stanton; ſaid Farm contains, by Eſtimation, about Two Hundred and Fourteen Acres, Part Meadow, Part Paſture, and Part Arable Land, with a ſufficient Quantity of good Timber and Wood, for the Uſe of ſaid Farm. The above Farm is well watered, and is about Four Miles from the Court-Houſe in the County of Waſhington.—Conditions of Sale, at the Time and Place of Sale.

November 17, 1794.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtates of WILLIAM BAILEY, JOHN BAILEY, and PHILIP BAILEY, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to the Eſtates of either of the above Perſons, are deſired to make Payment, to

JOSEPH BAILEY, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton Nov. 7 1794.

*** Thoſe Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, will particularly oblige him by making Payment at this Time—to thoſe who have already paid off their Arrearages, he returns his ſincere Thanks.

From the WESTERN CENTINEL.

THE SHOE-STRING.

IN days of yore, New-England chiefs,
Content with ſimple things,
Begirt their handſome ſquare toe'd ſhoes,
With laſting leather ſtrings.

But Britiſh beaus, who then did wear
The buckle in the ſhoe,
Beheld our worthy ſires in ſcorn,
And ridicul'd them too.

Well, Briton's ſons the buckle try'd,
Through every ſize and form;
At laſt, they laid them all aſide,
And ſtrings their ſhoes adorn.

Not now indeed the leather ſtring,
So ancient and ſo ſtrong;
But ribbon gay with double bow!
How worthy of a ſong!

A faſhion this, ſo mickle grand,
The ocean could not bar;
But ſoon ſome veſſels from that land,
Bro't o'er the mode from far.

This mode full ſoon, as ſure it ought,
From town to town did ring:
And every beau ſoon ty'd his ſhoe
With this exotic ſtring.

This faſhion long has been in vogue:
'Twill ſoon be laid aſide;
And what will next be introduc'd,
No prophet can decide.

Ye modiſh ſlaves, when will ye ceaſe
To put the wife in pain?
Well, change your faſhions as ye pleaſe,
It alters not THE SWAIN.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER,—No. XI.

WHEN we contemplate the formidable combinations which have ſo long exiſted in the world againſt the intereſts of political liberty, it is aſtoniſhing to find there can be a man living who is an enemy to popular aſſociations for its ſupport.

Where is the eſtabliſhment, of anti-revolutionary date, which is not pregnant with ariſtocracy and deſpotiſm? Not only religion and politics, but even the liberal ſciences are infected. Witneſs the Copernican aſtronomy; (for you muſt know I have dipped into theſe things, ſince I have commenced an author.) A pretty ſtory indeed! that the Sun, like an eaſtern deſpot, ſhould ſit ſhrouded in Majeſty, and we provincial planets and ſatellites figuring and congeeing about him. This looks like Independence! It is well for ſuch ſyſtems and their ſticklers, that I am not at the head of the Jacobin Club. The ingenuous reader will forgive a little enthuſiaſm on the ſubject.

O, Liberty! Liberty! "Mountain nymph, ſweet Liberty!" what wrongs, what indignities, what treaſons, have not been practiſed upon thee and thy cauſe! The time is at length come, for thee to avenge them. It is long enough, that thou haſt been driven an exile from the pleaſant and the poliſhed walks of the earth—it is long enough, that thou haſt roamed the gloomy deſert, and lived upon pulſe and acorns with the Scythian and the Arab—it is long enough, that thou haſt ſkulked with the Swiſs, the Welchman and the Highlander, in the wild and rugged mountains and faſtneſſes of the earth. Throw aſide the mocaſin, the blanket, and the plaid, and come; but bring, I pray thee, thy long ſtaff and thy beautiful red cap. Why ſhouldeſt thou linger; or what ſhould detain thee? Lo! thy champions ſtand with open arms to receive thee—they have ſtrewed thy paths with oblations and incenſe—they have prepared for thy reſidence a Mountain—"a great Mountain"—not a Mountain of dirt, of rocks, and of woods; but a political Mountain; that Mountain, which after having broken in pieces the "Image" of deſpotiſm, ſhall fill the whole earth. They ſhall take thee by the hand and lead thee into the palaces of the ci-devant Great—thou ſhalt behold and taſte the luxuries of fallen majeſty—thou ſhalt eat and drink in plate, and when thou riſeſt up to go thy way, lo! it ſhall be found in thy ſack's mouth. No longer a ſtranger and a vagabond in the earth, all men ſhall be brought to thy preſence, and if there be any whom thou ſhalt not acknowledge, or who ſhall refuſe to acknowledge and pay homage to thee, thou ſhalt not want avengers:

"*For that two handed engine at the door,*
"*Stands ready to ſmite once, and ſmite no more.*"

That modern patriotiſm is diveſted of the lukewarmneſs, which marked the politics of former days, is perhaps, principally to be attributed to Mr. Paine, and the Democratic Societies. It is true that in the age of Roman virtue, a Brutus ſlew a Cæſar, thus ſacrificing one victim at the ſhrine of liberty; and there he reſted.—In later times, a noble emanation of the ſpirit of freedom in Great-Britain, brought the head of a tyrant to the block; but then—it ſpared thoſe of his family and friends. Compare theſe with the *coups de main* which regenerated France exhibits, and tell me if they deſerve the name of patriotiſm. In ſhort, the principle of liberty ſeems to have been very indifferently underſtood until now. It was well if ſhe could extort ſome ſmall immunities from the graſp of deſpotiſm—it was ample if ſhe could attain to equal privilege.—But "they order things better in France." The Convention decrees a requiſition of men to go to Flanders to fight for Liberty—the Officer calls on the citizen to march:

Citizen. "What is required of me?"
Officer "To fight for the Republic."
Citizen "My principles are averſe to war."
Officer "Here is the decree Monſieur."
Citizen "But for what do we fight?"
Officer "Liberty and Equality."
Citizen. "Suppoſe I do not profeſs republicaniſm?"
Officer. "There is your anſwer." [*Points to the guillotine.*]
Citizen. "But is this liberty?"
Officer. "Liberty! *mon dieu!* you, a d——d Ariſtocrat, and talk of Liberty!
"Your very plea is a renunciation of it.—Seize him, Soldiers! and away to the tribunal."—So ſtrongly fortified is that ſacred cauſe!

I have heard of a Howard who ſpent his fortune and his life in the petty offices of adminiſtering relief and comfort to individual wretchedneſs; but what is that to the example of that "real great man, that Noble of nature" who goes from Country to country, "compaſſing ſea and land," diſſeminating and cultivating the Rights of Man, and dealing forth from his pen the bleſſing of emancipation to nations and empires!

SEED BARLEY.

FOR SALE 100 Buſhels (in ſmall Quantities to ſuit the Country) Price One Dollar per Buſhel.

The above was raiſed from imported Seed, is tolerably clean—the Grain much larger than the Kind generally cultivated—and appears to yield a better Crop.

Apply to SAMUEL ELAM.

Portſmouth, 22d November, 1794.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, October Seſſion, *A. D.* 1794.

UPON the Petition of Nathan Barber, of Weſterly, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, repreſenting that Ichabod Babcock, of Weſterly aforeſaid, Yeoman, did on the 19th Day of July, *A. D.* 1776, mortgage certain Lands and Premiſes to him: That the Superior Court of Judicature, at their Term in ſaid County in April, *A. D.* 1780, upon a Bill of Equity filed by the ſaid Ichabod Babcock, entered up Judgment, that, upon Payment being made by the ſaid Ichabod Babcock into the Clerk's Office of the Sum of £. 116 16s. Lawful Money, the ſaid Lands and Premiſes ſhould be diſcharged from the ſaid Mortgage: That the ſaid Sum was much leſs than the Principal due on the ſaid Mortgage: That ſeveral Years after the Judgment was recorded the Miſtake was diſcovered, the Record altered, and a ſufficient Sum put in, without Directions from the Court or any lawful Authority; and praying that the ſaid Judgment may be annulled, &c.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That this Petition be received, and referred to the next Seſſion of Aſſembly; that the Perſon in Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes abovementioned be notified, and all Perſons concerned be adverti'ed in One of the Newport News Papers, then and there to appear, and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of the ſaid Petition ought not to be granted.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

Land and public SECURITIES
Bought, Sold, and Exchanged.

FOR SALE,

FORTY THOUSAND Acres of Land in the County of Cumberland, in the State of Pennſylvania.

10,000 Ditto, on the Weſtern Brauch of the Ohio.

25,000 Ditto, on Lake Ontario.

Alſo a valuable Tract of LAND, containing about 3,000 Acres in the County of Chittenden, in Vermont.

ANOTHER—containing 3,550 Acres, in Pittsfield, in the ſame State.

ELEVEN RIGHTS—in the Town of Saltaſh, in Vermont, containing 3,663 Acres.

☞ The Public Surveyor's Certificates ſhew, that theſe Lands are capable of producing Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, &c. &c. and in a ſuperior Degree, Engliſh Graſs.

ALSO FOR SALE—ſeveral Land RIGHTS, in Aſſociated Companies, in Maſſachuſetts, and the Diſtrict of Main.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, and Military LANDS.

Further Particulars, with Plans, &c. may be ſeen, by applying to

C. W. JANSEN,
Near Liberty-Tree, Newport.

November 3, 1794.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY
Joſeph Mumford,
Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

For *SALE,*

EIGHTY-FOUR Acres of well-improved LAND, lying in Boſton Neck, in South Kingſtown; it being Part of the valuable Tract of Land late belonging to ENOCH HAZARD, Eſq; deceaſed. Part of which is Meadow, Arable, and Paſture Land.——To be ſold very reaſonable for Caſh, which will be expected at the Execution of the Conveyance.—For Terms apply to

ELISHA R. POTTER.

South Kingſtown, Nov. 4, 1794.

THE CONTRAST,

SHEWING clearly how much more advantageous it is to purchaſe Policies, than Shares of Tickets; Half a Ticket in the Federal Lottery coſts Four Dollars and an Half; if its Number ſhould draw the higheſt Prize, it would produce only 15,000 Dollars, and the Half of a Houſe, ſubject to a Diſcount of Five per Cent. A ſingle Policy, of *Cole & Goodluck's*, for Two Dollars; if its Number was the ſame would entitle the Poſſeſſor to 25,000 Dollars, free of Diſcount or Deduction, a Quarter Ticket will coſt Two Dollars and a Quarter, and if it drew the higheſt Prize would produce only 7,500 Dollars, and the Fourth of a Houſe, ſubject to a like Diſcount. Whereas *Cole & Goodluck's* Policy for Two Dollars would produce the Poſſeſſor 25,000, free of Diſcount; beſides there are Two capital Prizes that you have a Chance of by the Policies which the Scheme of the Lottery does not give 1,000 Dollars for the Firſt Drawn Number, and 10,000 for the Laſt; underſtand, that on every Prize in the Federal Lottery, *Cole & Goodluck* has inſured a certain Sum except the 10 Dollar Prizes, on them they have made no Inſurance—giving you a fair Chance for near 2000 Prizes from 4 to 25,000 Dollars.—And underſtand likewiſe, that it is not on the Tickets the Inſurance is made, but on the Numbers of the Policies and the Prizes in the Federal Lottery; for Inſtance, ſhould the Number of your Policy draw the Higheſt Prize, you would be entitled by the Policy to receive from *Cole* and *Goodluck* 25,000 Dollars; for the ſecond higheſt, 15,000, and ſo on in Proportion down to 20 Dollar Prizes, for which you would receive 4 Dollars.—Annexed is *Cole & Goodluck's* Scale of Policies, ſhewing you how much they inſure on each Prize, ſo that whatever Prize the Number of your Policy draws in the Federal Lottery, the Sum inſured on that Prize is what you will be entitled to receive from *Cole & Goodluck*, free of Diſcount or Deduction, without any concern with Lottery Tickets, they are as diſtinct from each other as if they were Two different Lotteries.——The generous Confidence they have experienced, and rapid Sale which their Policies have throughout the United States and the Weſt-Indies, leave not the leaſt room to doubt, but they will be prepared in due Time to meet the public Wiſh, and diſcharge all their Engagements with Fidelity and Honor.

SCALE of POLICY.

1ſt Capital,	on and for it,		25,000
2d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	15,000
3d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	10,000
4th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
5th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3,000
6th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3,000
7th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
2 of 5000 on,	and for each,		1000
20 of 1000,		Ditto,	100
200 of 100,		Ditto,	20
800 of 50,		Ditto,	10
400 of 25,		Ditto,	5
1000 of 20,		Ditto,	4
For the Firſt drawn,		—	1,000
For the Laſt drawn,		—	10,000

☞ ORDERS tranſmitted to COLE and GOODLUCK, Poſt paid, No. 115, Water-Street, New York, from any Part of the Continent, incloſing Waſhington Hotel Prize Lottery Tickets, or Bills of any Banking Houſe in the Union, for the Amount of the Order, will be immediately attended to, and Tickets or Policies remitted to the Party's Addreſs, by the moſt ſafe and expeditious Conveyance.

Price of Tickets and Policies at New York, Federal Tickets, Eight and a Quarter Dollars, Patterſon's Manufactoring Society, Tickets Seven and a Quarter Dollars—Half Policies, One Dollar; whole Policies, Two Dollars. The 25th Share of 50 Policies in Claſs, Four Dollars and an Half. The 25th Share of 100 Policies in Claſs, Nine Dollars: And the Regiſter for One Quarter of a Dollar, entitles the Poſſeſſor to Ten Lottery Tickets, for the Firſt drawn Number,—to 100 Dollars, for the higheſt Prize,—and 500, for the Laſt drawn, Blank or Prize; and Permiſſion to examine a Number through the Whole of the Drawing.

N. B. No Diſcount is charged on Prize Tickets in exchange. If the Parties chuſe, Schemes of the Lottery and Scales of the Policies, will be tranſmitted with the Order.

☞ The above POLICIES are Sold by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt-Office, Newport.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,
In THAMES-STREET,

Next Houſe Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the ſhorteſt Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the ſingle Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.——Alſo Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be ſerved on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Deſpatch.

To prevent Impoſitions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, *Newport, Rhode Iſland, with a Square and Compaſs.*

Almoſt any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; alſo good tann'd SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has alſo for SALE,
A Quantity of HATTERS' and SPINNING WOOL.

* *The above Skins muſt be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but not oiled.*

Newport, November 10, 1794.

From the WESTERN CENTINEL.

THE SHOE-STRING.

IN days of yore, New-England chiefs,
Content with ſimple things,
Begirt their handſome ſquare toe'd ſhoes,
With laſting leather ſtrings.

But Britiſh beaus, who then did wear
The buckle in the ſhoe,
Beheld our worthy ſires in ſcorn,
And ridicul'd them too.

Well, Briton's ſons the buckle try'd,
Through every ſize and form;
At laſt, they laid them all aſide,
And ſtrings their ſhoes adorn.

Not now indeed the leather ſtrings,
So ancient and ſo ſtrong;
But ribbon gay with double bow!
How worthy of a ſong!

A faſhion this, ſo mickle grand,
The ocean could not bar;
But ſoon ſome veſſels from that land,
Bro't o'er the mode from far.

This mode full ſoon, as ſure it ought,
From town to town did ring:
And every beau ſoon ty'd his ſhoe
With this exotic ſtring.

This faſhion long has been in vogue:
'Twill ſoon be laid aſide;
And what will next be introduc'd,
No prophet can decide.

Ye modiſh ſlaves, when will ye ceaſe
To put the wiſe in pain?
Well, change your faſhions as ye pleaſe,
It alters not THE SWAIN.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER,—No. XI.

WHEN we contemplate the formidable combinations which have ſo long exiſted in the world againſt the intereſts of political liberty, it is aſtoniſhing to find there can be a man living who is an enemy to popular aſſociations for its ſupport.

Where is the eſtabliſhment, of anti-revolutionary date, which is not pregnant with ariſtocracy and deſpotiſm? Not only religion and politics, but even the liberal ſciences are infected. Witneſs the Copernican aſtronomy; (for you muſt know I have dipped into theſe things, ſince I have commenced an author.) A pretty ſtory indeed! that the Sun, like an eaſtern deſpot, ſhould ſit ſhrouded in Majeſty, and we provincial planets and ſatelites figuring and congeeing about him. This looks like Independence! It is well for ſuch ſyſtems and their ſticklers, that I am not at the head of the Jacobin Club. The ingenuous reader will forgive a little enthuſiaſm on the ſubject.

O, Liberty! Liberty! "Mountain nymph, ſweet Liberty!" what wrongs, what indignities, what treaſons, have not been practiſed upon thee and thy cauſe! The time is at length come, for thee to avenge them. It is long enough, that thou haſt been driven an exile from the pleaſant and the poliſhed walks of the earth—it is long enough, that thou haſt roamed the gloomy deſert, and lived upon pulſe and acorns with the Scythian and the Arab—it is long enough, that thou haſt ſkulked with the Swiſs, the Welchman and the Highlander, in the wild and rugged mountains and faſtneſſes of the earth. Throw aſide the mocaſin, the blanket, and the plaid, and come; but bring, I pray thee, thy long ſtaff and thy beautiful red cap. Why ſhouldeſt thou linger; or what ſhould detain thee? Lo! thy champions ſtand with open arms to receive thee—they have ſtrewed thy paths with oblations and incenſe—they have prepared for thy reſidence a Mountain—"a great Mountain"—not a Mountain of dirt, of rocks, and of woods; but a political Mountain; that Mountain, which after having broken in pieces the "Image" of deſpotiſm, ſhall fill the whole earth. They ſhall take thee by the hand and lead thee into the palaces of the ci-devant Great—thou ſhalt behold and taſte the luxuries of fallen majeſty—thou ſhalt eat and drink in plate, and when thou riſeſt up to go thy way, lo! it ſhall be found in thy ſack's mouth. No longer a ſtranger and a vagabond in the earth, all men ſhall be brought to thy preſence, and if there be any whom thou ſhalt not acknowledge, or who ſhall refuſe to acknowledge and pay homage to thee, thou ſhalt not want avengers:

"*For that two handed engine at the door,*
"*Stands ready to ſmite once, and ſmite no more.*"

That modern patriotiſm is diveſted of the lukewarmneſs, which marked the politics of former days, is perhaps, principally to be attributed to Mr. Paine, and the Democratic Societies. It is true that in the age of Roman virtue, a Brutus ſlew a Cæſar, thus ſacrificing one victim at the ſhrine of liberty; and there he reſted—In later times, a noble emanation of the ſpirit of freedom in Great-Britain, brought the head of a tyrant to the block; but then—it ſpared thoſe of his family and friends. Compare theſe with the *coups de main* which regenerated France exhibits, and tell me if they deſerve the name of patriotiſm. In ſhort, the principle of liberty ſeems to have been very indifferently underſtood until now. It was well if ſhe could extort ſome ſmall immunities from the graſp of deſpotiſm—it was ample if ſhe could attain to equal privilege.—But "they order things better in France." The Convention decrees a requiſition of men to go to Flanders to fight for Liberty—the Officer calls on the citizen to march:

Citizen. "What is required of me?"
Officer "To fight for the Republic."
Citizen "My principles are averſe to war."
Officer "Here is the decree Monſieur."
Citizen "But for what do we fight?"
Officer "Liberty and Equality."
Citizen. "Suppoſe I do not profeſs republicaniſm?"
Officer. "There is your anſwer." [*Points to the guillotine.*]
Citizen. "But is this liberty?"
Officer. "Liberty! *mon dieu!* you, a d——d Ariſtocrat, and talk of Liberty!
"Your very plea is a renunciation of it.—Seize him, Soldiers! and away to the tribunal."—So ſtrongly fortified is that ſacred cauſe!

I have heard of a Howard who ſpent his fortune and his life in the petty offices of adminiſtering relief and comfort to individual wretchedneſs; but what is that to the example of that "real great man, that Noble of nature" who goes from Country to country, "compaſſing ſea and land," diſſeminating and cultivating the Rights of Man, and dealing forth from his pen the bleſſing of emancipation to nations and empires!

SEED BARLEY.

FOR SALE 100 Buſhels (in ſmall Quantities to ſuit the Country) Price One Dollar per Buſhel.

The above was raiſed from imported Seed, is tolerably clean—the Grain much larger than the Kind generally cultivated—and appears to yield a better Crop.

Apply to SAMUEL ELAM.

Portſmouth, 22d November, 1794.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, October Seſſion, *A. D.* 1794.

UPON the Petition of Nathan Barber, of Weſterly, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, repreſenting that Ichabod Babcock, of Weſterly aforeſaid, Yeoman, did on the 19th Day of July, *A. D.* 1776, mortgage certain Lands and Premiſes to him: That the Superior Court of Judicature, at their Term in ſaid County in April, *A. D.* 1780, upon a Bill of Equity filed by the ſaid Ichabod Babcock, entered up Judgment, that, upon Payment being made by the ſaid Ichabod Babcock into the Clerk's Office of the Sum of £ 116 16s. Lawful Money, the ſaid Lands and Premiſes ſhould be diſcharged from the ſaid Mortgage: That the ſaid Sum was much leſs than the Principal due on the ſaid Mortgage: That ſeveral Years after the Judgment was recorded the Miſtake was diſcovered, the Record altered, and a ſufficient Sum put in, without Directions from the Court or any lawful Authority; and praying that the ſaid Judgment may be annulled, &c.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That this Petition be received, and referred to the next Seſſion of Aſſembly; that the Perſon in Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes abovementioned be notified, and all Perſons concerned be adverti'ed in One of the Newport News Papers, then and there to appear, and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of the ſaid Petition ought not to be granted.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

Land and public SECURITIES
Bought, Sold, and Exchanged.

FOR SALE,

FORTY THOUSAND Acres of Land in the County of Cumberland, in the State of Pennſylvania.

10,000 Ditto, on the Weſtern Branch of the Ohio.

27 000 Ditto, on Lake Ontario.

Alſo a valuable Tract of LAND, containing about 3 000 Acres in the County of Chittenden, in Vermont.

ANOTHER—containing 3,550 Acres, in Pittsfield, in the ſame State.

ELEVEN RIGHTS—in the Town of Saltaſh, in Vermont, containing 3,663 Acres.

☞ The Public Surveyor's Certificates ſhew, that theſe Lands are capable of producing Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, &c. &c. and in a ſuperior Degree, Engliſh Graſs.

ALSO FOR SALE—ſeveral Land RIGHTS, in Aſſociated Companies, in Maſſachuſetts, and the Diſtrict of Main.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, and Military LANDS.

Further Particulars, with Plans, &c. may be ſeen, by applying to

C. W. JANSEN,
Near Liberty-Tree, Newport.

November 3, 1794.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY
Joſeph Mumford,
Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

For *SALE*,

EIGHTY-FOUR Acres of well-improved LAND, lying in Boſton Neck, in South Kingſtown; it being Part of the valuable Tract of Land late belonging to ENOCH HAZARD, Eſq; deceaſed. Part of which is Meadow, Arable, and Paſture Land.——To be ſold very reaſonable for Caſh, which will be expected at the Execution of the Conveyance.—For Terms apply to

ELISHA R. POTTER.

South Kingſtown, Nov. 4, 1794.

THE CONTRAST,

SHEWING clearly how much more advantageous it is to purchaſe Policies, than Shares of Tickets; Half a Ticket in the Federal Lottery coſts Four Dollars and an Half; if its Number ſhould draw the higheſt Prize, it would produce only 15,000 Dollars, and the Half of a Houſe, ſubject to a Diſcount of Five per Cent. A ſingle Policy, of *Cole & Goodluck's*, for Two Dollars; if its Number was the ſame would entitle the Poſſeſſor to 25,000 Dollars, free of Diſcount or Deduction, a Quarter Ticket will coſt Two Dollars and a Quarter, and if it drew the higheſt Prize would produce only 7,500 Dollars, and the Fourth of a Houſe, ſubject to a like Diſconnt. Whereas *Cole & Goodluck's* Policy for Two Dollars would produce the Poſſeſſor 25,000, free of Diſcount; beſides there are Two capital Prizes that you have a Chance of by the Policies which the Scheme of the Lottery does not give 1,000 Dollars for the Firſt Drawn Number, and 10,000 for the Laſt; underſtand, that on every Prize in the Federal Lottery, *Cole & Goodluck* has inſured a certain Sum except the 10 Dollar Prizes, on them they have made no Inſurance—giving you a fair Chance for near 2000 Prizes from 4 to 25,000 Dollars.—And underſtand likewiſe, that it is not on the Tickets the Inſurance is made, but on the Numbers of the Policies and the Prizes in the Federal Lottery; for Inſtance, ſhould the Number of your Policy draw the Higheſt Prize, you would be entitled by the Policy to receive from *Cole* and *Goodluck* 25,000 Dollars; for the ſecond higheſt, 15,000, and ſo on in Proportion down to 20 Dollar Prizes, for which you would receive 4 Dollars.—Annexed is *Cole & Goodluck's* Scale of Policies, ſhewing you how much they inſure on each Prize, ſo that whatever Prize the Number of your Policy draws in the Federal Lottery, the Sum inſured on that Prize is what you will be entitled to receive from *Cole & Goodluck*, free of Diſcount or Deduction, without any concern with Lottery Tickets, they are as diſtinct from each other as if they were Two different Lotteries.——The generous Confidence they have experienced, and rapid Sale which their Policies have throughout the United States and the Weſt-Indies, leave not the leaſt room to doubt, but they will be prepared in due Time to meet the public Wiſh, and diſcharge all their Engagements with Fidelity and Honor.

SCALE of POLICY.

1ſt Capital,	on and for it,		25,000
2d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	15,000
3d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	10,000
4th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
5th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3,000
6th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3,000
7th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
2 of 5000	on, and for each,		1000
20 of 1000,		Ditto,	100
200 of 100,		Ditto,	20
200 of 50,		Ditto,	10
400 of 25,		Ditto,	5
1000 of 20,		Ditto,	4
For the Firſt drawn,		—	1,000
For the Laſt drawn,		—	20,000

☞ ORDERS tranſmitted to COLE and GOODLUCK, Poſt paid, No. 115, Water-Street, New York, from any Part of the Continent, incloſing Waſhington Hotel Prize Lottery Tickets, or Bills of any Banking Houſe in the Union, for the Amount of the Order, will be immediately attended to, and Tickets or Policies remitted to the Party's Addreſs, by the moſt ſafe and expeditious Conveyance.

Price of Tickets and Policies at New York, Federal Tickets, Eight and a Quarter Dollars, Patterſon's Manufactoring Society, Tickets Seven and a Quarter Dollars—Half Policies, One Dollar; whole Policies, Two Dollars. The 25th Share of 50 Policies in Claſs, Four Dollars and an Half. The 25th Share of 100 Policies in Claſs, Nine Dollars: And the Regiſter for One Quarter of a Dollar, entitles the Poſſeſſor to Ten Lottery Tickets, for the Firſt drawn Number,—to 100 Dollars, for the higheſt Prize,—and 500, for the Laſt drawn, Blank or Prize; and Permiſſion to examine a Number through the Whole of the Drawing.

N. B. No Diſcount is charged on Prize Tickets in exchange. If the Parties chuſe, Schemes of the Lottery and Scales of the Policies, will be tranſmitted with the Order.

☞ The above POLICIES are Sold by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt-Office, Newport.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,
In THAMES-STREET,
Next Houſe Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the ſhorteſt Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the ſingle Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.——Alſo Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be ſerved on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Deſpatch.

To prevent Impoſitions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, *Newport, Rhode Iſland, with a Square and Compaſs.*

Almoſt any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; alſo good tann'd SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has alſo for SALE,
A Quantity of HATTERS' and SPINNING WOOL.

---

* *The above Skins muſt be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but* not *oiled.*

Newport, November 10, 1794.